

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the current paragraphs with the following amended paragraphs:

5 [00013] [Figure 1 shows] Figures 1A-1D show a cross-sectional view through an elongate module or extruded aluminium panel of generally rectangular shape having four sides with a cylindrical groove (Fig. 1D) together with a filler strip (Fig. 1C) for the groove, a figure-8 shaped
10 connector (Fig. 1B) and a reveal module(Fig. 1A).

[00014] [Figure 2 is a] Figures 2A-2B are like cross-sectional views showing the method of interconnecting two adjacent modules with the "figure-8 shaped" connector slidably engaged in adjacent grooves.

15 [00021] Figures 13 and 14A-14B show methods of connecting the modules to form walls of various thicknesses and configuration.

[00023] Figure [20] 19 shows use of the modules to form a concrete form to pour a ribbed wall.

20 [00024] Figure [21] 20 shows an elevation view of a concrete form created to form a wall with windows, door and foundation.

[00025] Figure [22] 21 is a cross-sectional view through the form of Figure [21] 20 showing the footing and wall
25 sections.

[00026] [Figures 23] Figure 22 is a detailed view of the form work to create a footing with wall for a building.

[00027] Figure [24] 23 is an exploded view of the form work shown in Figure [23] 22.

5 [00028] Figure [25] 24 is an alternative method of connecting the modules together using external brackets mounted in the outwardly facing grooves together with a wedge inserted in a slot within the brackets to form planar wall portions and corners.

10 [00029] [Figure 26 shows] Figures 25A-25F show combination of the figure-8 connector and the brackets with wedge inserted in the slot.

[00030] [Figure 27 shows] Figures 26A-26B show the corner module and exploded view with wedge and slot locking
15 mechanism.

[00031] Figure [29] 28 is a perspective view of a single module with end caps at each end, and six holes drilled through side walls to conduct fluid through the module for heating or cooling.

20 [00033] Figures [1 through 4] 1A-1D, 2A-2B, 3 and 4 illustrate basic components of the modular assembly, which in the case of Figure 3 has been assembled in a simple planar wall arrangement of four identical modules 1. As best seen in Figure [1] 1D each elongate module 1 has a
25 length L (shown in Figure 3) and a uniform generally

rectangular cross-section. In order to interconnect with adjacent modules 1, each module 1 has at least one engagement surface 2 and at least one elongate groove 3 extending the length L of the module 1.

5 **[00034]** As shown in [Figure 2] Figures 2A-2B, adjacent modules 1 of the assembly are laterally linked together with their engagement surfaces 2 abutting each other. In the embodiment shown in Figures [1 through 4] 1A-1D, 2A-2B, 3 and 4, a figure-8 shaped connector 4 (Fig. 1B) is mounted
10 in the groove 3 of each adjacent module 1 and expands between the modules 1. Figures 3 and 4 show a simple rectangular wall assembled of four identical modules 1 joined together with three figure-8 connectors 4 mounted in the grooves 3 of each adjacent module 1.

15 **[00035]** Figure [1] 1C also shows a solid groove filler strip 5 which is of complimentary shape to the groove 3 and fills in the space in the grooves 3 when the modules 1 are used to form concrete for example so [thate] that the filler 5 prevents inflow of liquid concrete. Figure [1] 1A
20 also shows a reveal module 6 which may be mounted to the primary module 1 in various locations to create architecturally interesting grooves or ribs as desired in a finished concrete surface.

25 **[00036]** In the embodiment shown in Figure [1] 1D the module 1 is adapted for manufacture in an aluminium extrusion process. The grooves 3 are disposed in the engagement surfaces 2 however it will understood that

grooves 3 and engagement surfaces 3 can be separated if desired and need not be in the same vicinity. The figure-8 connector 4 (Fig. 1B) has two ends 7 each adapted for sliding engagement within the grooves 3.

5 **[00037]** In the embodiment shown in Figures [25 through 27] 24, 25A-25H, and 26A-26B, the connectors may comprise a bracket 8 having a first end 9 that is adapt for sliding engagement in the groove 3 and a second end 10 having a slot opening 11. A wedge 12 is slidably engaged in the slot
10 11 of cooperating brackets 8 in order to secure adjacent modules 1 together. Also, in the embodiment shown in Figures [25 through 27] 24, 25A-25H, and 26A-26B, the groove filler strip 5 may comprise a thin walled strip as opposed to a solid strip that fills the entire groove 3.

15 **[00038]** The embodiment shown in Figure [1] 1D includes grooves 3 which are substantially cylindrical in internal surface and engagement surfaces 2 which are substantially planar. The module 1 illustrated has a rectangular cross-section and planar engagement surfaces 2 with grooves 3 in
20 all four sides of the rectangular cross-section. However, any shape of cross-section with any number of engagement surfaces and grooves may be provided depending on the requirements of the specific application. For ease of understanding and in view of the general use of rectangular
25 forms for building materials a rectangular shaped cross section has been adopted in this description and drawings. When used for concrete formwork, scaffolding, platforms or

stages, stairs or temporarily building structures, a simple rectangular shape is often desirable and is easily adapted as a replacement for wood. For example, a substantially planar low bearing surface 13 can be used to contain
5 concrete or provide a platform surface in various structures. Alternatively, the opposite load bearing surface 14 is provided with a trapezoidal cross section channel 15 which can be used to form ribs in formed concrete floors or floor surfaces as explained in detail
10 below.

[00041] Likewise, Figures 10, 11, 12, 13 and [14] 14A-14B show various configurations of concrete forms to create corners, ribs and different wall thickness for concrete form work utilizing identical modules 1 and connectors in
15 accordance with the invention.

[00043] Figure [20] 19 shows an exploded view of formwork removed from the finished work showing the means by which a completely planar concrete wall surface and alternatively an opposite ridged wall surface can be formed. It will be
20 understood by those skilled in the art that floor surfaces wall and other structural components may be formed in a like manner with or without ridges and with various thicknesses as desired.

[00044] Figures [21 and 22] 20 and 21 show use of the
25 modules 1 to pour the concrete wall of the building for example with a door opening 17 and window opening 18. The

bottom portion of the form may have a footing portion of larger width.

[00045] Figures [23 and 24] 22 and 23 show the example of forming the wall of concrete having a footing 19 where
5 modules 1 are used to form a footing 19 as well as a wall portion 20. Angle iron brackets 21 supporting sections of modules 1 of various lengths can be adapted to form wall 20 and footings 19 of various shapes and configurations.

[00046] Figure [29] 27 is a perspective view of a single
10 module 1 with end caps 22 at each end, and six holes 23 drilled through side walls to conduct fluid through threaded fittings 24 and hoses 25 for heating or cooling the module 1. When the modules 1 are used to construct concrete formwork for example, heating of concrete in the
15 winter or cooling during summer can be carried out by circulating hot or cold liquid with pumps through the hoses 25 and chambers created in the module 1 between end caps 22. The same arrangement may be used to inject liquid foam that later cures for insulating or structural reinforcing
20 functions.

Appl. No. 10/724,110
Amdt. dated April 6, 2004
Reply to Notice dated February 27, 2004

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

The attached sheets of drawings include changes to all Figures replacing informal drawings with formal drawings and incorporating changes to the numbering of the Figures.